#### SIDNEY WEBSTER TESTIFIES.

TELLS HOW HE GOT THE ORIGINAL HARRIMAN LETTER.

Never Authorized Any One to Publish or Talked to Any One About Its contents Until It Was Printed-Defence wants to Examine Harriman Again.

Sidney Webster, who received the "Where t stand?" letter from E. H. Harriman, gave his testimony yesterday when Magiswalle resumed in the Tombs police ourt the examination in the case of Frank Hill, the stenographer charged with stealing the letter and selling it to a news-

Mr Webster identified the original letter when Assistant District Attorney Paul krot, handed it to him. He said he recalled receiving it very well. He was asked f it had come through the mails.

No. I think it came by a messenger," he said. He had read it carefully and had then put it away and had not again looked at it until the newspapers published practically the same letter. He said he had never authorized anybody to publish the letter and had not talked about it with anybody intil after it got into the newspapers.

Ex-Magistrate Alfred E. Ommen, who is consel for Hill, asked Mr. Webster what ad become of the envelope. Mr. Webster said he supposed Mr. Harriman had it, as he had sent letter and envelope back to him after the matter had become public for use presumably in the prosecution of the extenographer.

I mean to find out if this letter had beome public before Mr. Hill gave it to the nemapapers. I maintain that if it did my lient cannot be held," said Mr. Ommen.

Justin McGrath, managing editor of the New York American, told how Hill had come o him and had read the letter from his stenographic notes. Mr. McGrath had hought the letter might be of value to the American provided Mr. Harriman would give his consent to its publication.

I shought in view of certain things which were going on in Washington at that time Mr. Harriman would give his consent. I said as much to Hill and agreed to pay him or the letter if we got permission and pubshed it," said Mr. McGrath. He said he ad then sent a reporter to Harriman to ask

"About a week later," said the editor Mr. Harriman called up the American office at 2.03 A. M. and said his confidence in regard to that letter was released—that nderstood other newspapers had the and meant to publish it. We then the letter in our city edition."

Mr. Ommen then called attention to a ming made by the Court at a former ses-ion of the examination. Mr. Harriman had testified that there was just one other person to whom he had talked about the letter between the time he sent it to Web-ster and its publication. The Court had held that the name of this person need not be disclosed by Mr. Harriman. Mr. Ommen said he hoped the Court would reverse the ruling, as it was very vital to the defence, which wanted to show that through this third person perhaps the conents of the letter had been public property before Mr. Hill had sold it. If that had happened then his client could not be pun-

The trouble is, Judge Ommen," said Magistrate Wahle, "that we are not trying a copyright case but an infringement of a criminal statute which especially prohibits the taking and publication of a letter or private paper without authority. Even if you do show that it will not in the least affect this case. Had Mr. Harriman spoken to a hundred persons about this letter it would not have justified Hill as his stenographer going to his private notes. nographer going to his private notes and making public the letter as he got it

Magistrate Wahle said that it is a ques-on how far the State of New York by a riminal statute may go in undertaking o protect a man's private papers, inas-nuch as the Federal Government through its copyright laws does the same thing. But in the absence of any decisions on the subject, either in this or any other case, sinject, either in this or any other case, the one under consideration being a pioneer proceeding, he certainly would have to assume that Section 642 of the Penal Code under which Hill is being prosecuted is

constitutional. Ommen asked permission to have Mr. Harriman recalled to get the substance of the conversation which Mr. Harriman Wahle said that he did not see just how that could affect this case, and was not sure that he would not rule against such an inquiry. But as this is a pioneer case and he felt that the upper courts which may be called upon to raview it should. and he felt that the upper courts which may be called upon to review it should have all possible information he would grant an adjournment until next Tuesday afternoon. In the meantime, Mr Harriman will be called. But whether he saw fit come or not, the Magistrate announced

to come or not, the Magistrate announced that the case must go on. He also cautioned Mr. Ommen that this indulgence to recall a witness who had once offered himself for examination and cross-examination would not again be granted.

The case was then adjourned. Mr. Ommen insisted afterward that he was right in his position, that if he could prove that Mr. Harriman talked to a third party about the letters and that this third party had also talked about it, the letter had then had also talked about it, the letter had then had also talked about it, the letter had then been published to the world and was no longer a private paper. He said the newspapers had stated that Congressman Sherman had told President Roosevelt of the atter long before the newspapers had published it, and as little went on at the White House that did not find its way elsewhere, it would show that the Harriman where, it would show that the Hairman letter was far from secret. And in that case there had been no orime committed then weeks afterward. Hill, the stenog-rapher, had sold a transcription of his where, it would show that the Harriman

Mr. Ommen intimated that Congressman Webster is the third party referred to by Mr. Harriman.

AMERICAN IDEAS IN YACHTS Have Taken a Strong Hold on Germans for Sonder Class.

Bosron. April 19.-That American ideas have taken a strong hold on German yachte-men who are building for the Sonder class for the international match at Kiel in August, is shown by information received by the Eastern Facht Club regarding the new German Doata

Lastern Yacht Club regarding the new German boats.

This information, which comes from Berlin, shows that a majority of the fourteen boats being built in Germany for the elimination trials, which take place in June, are like the american boats of last year in dimensions, and while their form can only be conjectured it appears that the conservatism which has previously kept the Sonder class boats in Germany down to decidadly moderate proportions has been discarded, and boats will be turned our quite as extreme as those built to America.

of the fourteen new boats are said so beral beam, and to have little dead fact they are scows. Their length as between 34 and 37 feet, which is is feet longer then any of last sea-man competitors at Marblehead two boats of similiar design which two boats of similiar design which is hetween Wannees, the best per-last year's German team in the in-it match, and the American Vim.

al match, and the American Vim.

the Hoosevelt cup. One of these
for Otto Protzen of the Wannsee
lith, who made the best showing

erman contingent in last year's

rown Prince of Prussia has one of scow boats. Another is for Mr. in owner of Tilly VI. one of last embedding the word of the Wannase Club; one is for Julius f the Wannase Club; one is for the Salling Club; one for the Hamburg ub one for Capt. Tietgens of Hameteran yachtsman; one for Lieutenmander Adelung of the Kaiserlicher ub, one for Mr. Berghoff of the Berlin lub, and one for an owner unknown. Instrau, who sailed Glucknuf IV. in a match, has two boats building, cis have been given out about them. Iterer designer.

er designer, anish, two one Ferneh are also building for one Ferneh are also building for class. They will sail at Klal it muot dualify for the international on is for German and American

SENATOR BEVERIDGE EXPANDS. Sees Uncle Sam Ruling In the Future

Large Part of the Earth. PHILADELPHIA, April 19. - Senator Beve-

ridge of Indiana predicted that this country would eventually take control of all the West Indies, including England's posessions, before the meeting of the American Academy of Social and Political Science at Horticultural Hall to-night, while Ambassador James Bryce sat near on the speakers platform.

Senator Beveridge declared that colonial dministration by the United States was inevitable. "The Spanish war," he continned, "was only its opportunity. Our rapidly increasing power determined it, our commercial needs determined it; more than either, geography determined it, and most of all our duty to the world as one of its

civilizing powers determined it.
"It is inevitable that in the end, American control should extend over Cuba, Santo Domingo, Porto Rico and in the far future over the whole chain of the islands that control the entrance to the Gulf and constitute the fence that guards it from the

'It was inevitable that Hawaii-the half-"It was inevitable that Hawaii—the half-way house of the Pacific—should become American. That great scientist, Humboldt, a hundred years ago declared that the Pacific must and would become the 'American Ocean,' and Hawaii once American it was inevitable that this should occur."

In concluding this line of thought the Senator said: "For it is the genius of our race not to stop forever at any halfway house."

house."
Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, urged that a normal school be established in Porto Rico.
"Let this institution that I propose," the speaker said, "be sort of a clearing house for the knowledge and experience of the teachers of North and South America. Let the teachers go there to exchange their ideas and to rear a body of other teachers who shall be drawn from among the inhab-

ideas and to rear a body of other teachers who shall be drawn from among the inhabitants of the American colonies."

James T. Young, director of the Wharton school of finance of the University of Pennsylvania, touched upon the needs of the possessions of the United States in a general way. As he put it: "We must first of all uncork the bottled up resources of the islands." the islands.

Henry C. Ide, former Governor of the Philippines, discussed the banking, cur-rency and finance of the islands. He said that there was not much uniformity in the ourrency and that there was need for an agricultural bank.

Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell and Capt. Frank McIntyre, assistant chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington,

WANTED WIFE ALL THE TIME.

Failure of Lovers to Agree as to Dividing Girl Results in Her Death.

CHICAGO, April 19.-Because Horace A. Lechler, one of the rivals for the love of Miss Katherine Lamont, refused to accept a proposition made by Charles Moore that both should marry the woman and that she should be Lechler's wife half the time and Moore's the other half, a quarrel occurred which ended when Moore fired a shot that missed Lechler, but killed the woman. This was brought out at to-day's inquest over the body of the dead woman. Lechler was the only witness heard to-day.

orespondent Testifies for the Plaintiff At the trial of the undefended suit of Sophie Hussman against John Hussman yesterday, before Supreme Court Justice Thomas in Brooklyn, the woman who was named as corespondent appeared as a wit-ness and testified for the plaintiff. She admitted that she had lived with the defendant as his wife, knowing all the time that his lawful wife was alive. Decision

CHANGES IN HARVARD RECORDS. Figures Showing How the Work of the Athletes Has Improved

CAMBRIDGE, Mass . April 19 - A complete in the room of the Track and Field Club of Harvard in the locker building on Soldiers Field. A study of these is most interesting. as showing the great difference in the records of twenty years ago from those of the present day and the improvement which has been made in almost all of the performances. The names of some of the record holders also are of interest as being those of men who in number of cases have attained marked suc-

Under the 100 yard dash the first record which is recorded is that made by S. D. Kittredge, '76, in October, 1874, of 11% seconds. In the following year this was reduced to 11 seconds by F. W. Thayer, '8 Robert Bacon, Assistant Secretary of State, whose three sons are at Harvard and prominent in ath letics, was the first man to reach 103-5 seconds, in 1878 Three years later Evert Jansen Wendell cut the record to 10 seconds flat, at which point it remained until 1902 without being bettered, although a number of men were able to equal it. In that year W. A.

Schick, '05, ran the 100 in 9 4-5 seconds. Wendell ran the 220 yard dash in 24 seconds flat in 1878 In 1886 Wendell Raker lowered these figures to 22 seconds W. A. Schick is the holder of the present record for this event,

these figures to 22 seconds. W A Schick is the holder of the present record for this event, 21 2-5 seconds.

In 1875 the best performance for the quarter mile was 60 seconds. This record was held by C S Bird, 77 Bacon, Wendell and Baker successively lowered these figures until in 1803 J E. Haigh ran the quarter in 49 seconds flat. The improvement of the time for this event is little short of marvellous. The half mile record in 1874 was held by F S. Sturgis, who ran the event in 2 minutes 52% seconds. In 1875 this record was lowered by 42% seconds by a man who is now as well known for his high scholarship and profound knowledge of history and governmental science as he was then for his speed on the cinder track. A Lawrence Lowell, 77, now a Harvard professor, ran the half mile in 2 minutes 9 seconds. Various other men continued to better this record until in 1897 E. Hollister established the mark of 1 minute 54 2-5 seconds, which still holds good. This is nearly a minute faster than the original time.

In 1874 the figures for the one mile run, held by C. S. Bird, were 5 minutes 41% seconds. A L. Lowell clipped this to 5 minutes 2% seconds, and in 1898 Richard Grant made the record, which still is unbeaten, of 4 minutes 226 1-5 seconds. The original record for the two mile race was 10 minutes 32 2-5 seconds, held by E. W. Mills. M. H. Stone last year lowered these figures to 9 minutes 49 4-5 seconds in the dual meet with Yale.

The 120 yard burdle was run by E. W. Thayer in 1875 in 20% seconds. This performance was successfully bettered by J. E. Cowdin, 79; G. R. Fearing, 98; W. F. Garoelon of the law school: J. W. Hallowell, 01, and F. B. Fox of the law school. The latter ran the high hardles in 1898 in 15 3-5 seconds. In 1888 C. S. Mandell ran the 220 yard hurdles in 284 5 seconds.

The figures for the broad jump show great increase. In 1874, the record which was increase.

ln 26 4-5 seconds. In 1803 J. G. Willis, 02, established the present record of 23 4-5 seconds.

The figures for the broad jump show great increase. In 1874 the record, which was held by J. B. Keys, was 16 feet 34/2 inches, a jump of which the average schoolboy of to-day would be ashamed. In 1890 E. B. Bloss established the record which he held for 16 years. His best jump was 22 feet 10½ inches. This record succumbed only to the fine jumping of F. J. W. Ford last May. Ford did 22 feet 11 inches. The high jump exhibits the same tramendous relative increase. In 1874 the Harvard record was 4 feet 8 inches. In 1891 G. R. Fearing cleared the bar at 6 feet 2½ inches, which still romains the Harvard record. Fearing, who is a member of the Harvard athletic committee, was one of the Harvard athletic committee, was one of the most remarkable athletes who ever went to an American university. A dashing football player, he was one of the finest cars that ever rowed in a Harvard shell, played a good game of baseball, and was a high jumper of such ability that he still holds the Harvard record.

game of bassoan, and was a night tumper of such ability that he still holds the Harvard rescord.

From a height of 7 feet 1 inch, which record for the pole vault was held in 1879 by H. N. Fowler, the performance was gradually increased until W. W. Hoyt, with his vault of 11 feet 4% inches in 1885, heid the record for nine years. It was then broken by B. Gring, who cleared the bar at 11 feet 6 3-16 inches. This feat was ramarkable because in one of his earlier attempts Gring's pole broke, and he fell from a great height on his back after turning a complete somersault and narrowly escaping impaling himself on the jagged end of the broken pole. The fact that he was able to pick himself up and after recovering his wind make another attempt and break the Harvard record shows the grit of the man. Last spring A. G. Grant, '07, bettered Gring's performance with a vault of 11 feet 10% inches.

#### NEW HOME FOR VOLUNTEERS.

DEED SIGNED 20 YEARS AFTER BALLINGTON BOOTH LANDED.

Six Story Building in West Twenty-eighth Street Bought for About \$250,000 -Top and Ground Floors to Be Rented -Names of the Donors Not Announced.

Gen. and Mrs. Ballington Booth celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their first landing in this country by announcing yesterday that the Volunteers of America have succeeded in raising the money necessary for the purchase of a six story office building in Twenty-eighth street near Broadway. The property is valued at \$250,000 and is now ready for occupancy. In the future it will be the national headquarters of the Vol-

unteers. Gen. Booth said vesterday that the persons who had given the money desired to remain unknown and that their wishes would be respected. There are nearly fifty of them, all told. The effort to raise the money began not much more than six months ago and has been quietly prosecuted among the friends of the Volunteers. No public appeal has been made and few knew that the move-

ment was under way. Gen. Booth said that he had met surpris ngly few obstacles in the way of getting the money, which he said was raised without taking a dollar from the ordinary subscriptions that go to aid the many branches of philanthropy which the Volunteers main-

The building is located at 34 West Twentyeighth street. It is on the south side of the street and was built by Harry L. Toplitz as an office and studio building. Gen. Booth says that it first attracted the attention of Mrs. Booth while she was sitting in the operating chair of a dentist who has offices near by. It struck her as being the very thing, and on further inquiry her pinion was confirmed.

The Volunteers are now incorporated, and title to the property was passed on Thursday, the papers being signed, Gen. Booth says, twenty years from the day and hour he and Mrs. Booth first set foot on American soil.

The building is one of the best lighted structures in the city. It has a frontage of more than twenty-five feet and a depth of about 125. The entire front of the building is of copper, with granite base stones on either side. A copper marquee ornaments the front of the first story just above the entrance. The first floor and basement will be let for business purposes, while the top or sixth floor is designed for studios. The other floors will be occupied by the Volunteers. The building is not to be used as a meeting place. ing is not to be used as a meeting place but for the national executive offices of the

On the second floor Gen. Booth will have his offices and those of his staff. These will be at the front of the building. In the rear is a meeting room for board meetings or committee work. This hall from floor to ceiling is panelled in marble, while the floor is covered with ceramic tiling. Electric elevators run from top to bottom and all the floors are double. The building has its own electric lighting and steam heating

The third floor will accommodate the

The third floor will accommodate the treasurer's office and the trade departments of the organization. Editorial rooms will occupy the fourth floor, while on the fifth floor will be the offices of Mrs. Booth and the Volunteer Prisoners' League.

The Volunteer hall, printing presses and composing room will remain at 38 Cooper Square. The officers have for some time found their accommodations there getting more and more crowded and inadequate for the great mass of work that has been done in them.

The scope of the activities of the Volunteers appears from the record of operations

teers appears from the record of operations for 1906. In that year no less than 280,812 persons were lodged in the homes maintained by the organization for working and desti-tute men and women; substantial meals were served to nearly 500,000 persons, exclusive of the meals given away on holi-The Volunteer Prisoners' League has

embraced apout 50,000 members. Of these 43,000 are still in prison. Of the 7,000 who have been discharged from prison about 2,800 are now doing well. In the fresh air campaign of the Volunteers about 120,000 poor persons, including many chil-dren, got outings. Down in Gold street St. Gregory's Hospital is now entirely maintained by the Volunteers. Its work is largely of an emergency or accident nature and it averages about 1,100 cases a

SEVERE TENNIS RULE.

Players Put on Black List Will Not Be Per mitted to Play.

Recent discussion of the amateur standing f some of the well known lawn tennis players of the country has brought affairs to such a turn that the executive committee of the U.S. N. L. T. A. has prepared a most unusual plan for this season. It is going to result in some unpleasantness, tennis men say, unless the operations are kept very secret, indeed The scheme is that the U.S. N. L. T. A. is to send to persons who are in charge of tournaments listed by it notifications that they should scan their entry lists carefully and that certain players must not be permitted to play. In the case that one of these men

sends in an entry it is to be returned to him. That this is going to cause some trouble among lawn tennis players may easily be expected. A few men in the game have been and if investigation shows that they come within the professional rule they will be within the professional rile they will be harred from amateur tournaments hereafter. There will be no going behind the returns, for the executive committee in the first instance will furnish the prohibition against the player. This will affect mostly men who are booming lawn tennis goods, which is practically the only form of professionalism with which the association has to contend.

to contend.
With this idea in view the rules for amateurs
of the association have been reframed and
have been sent out to all clubs. They are.

of the association have been reframed and have been sent out to all clubs. They are.

None but amateurs shall be allowed to enter for any match or matches played under the auspices of this association.

An amateur is one who has never violated any of the following conditions:

1. He has never entered any competition open to professionals nor played for a stake, public or admission money or entrance fee.

2. He has not competed with or against a professional for a prize.

3. He has not played, instructed, pursued or assisted in the pursuit of tennis or other athletic exercise as a means of livelihood or for gain or any emolument.

4. His membership in any tennis or athletic club of any kind was not brought about or does not continue because of any mutual understanding, expressed or implied, whereby his continuing as a member of any such club would be of any pecuniary benefit to him or the club.

5. If connected with any sporting goods house such connection was not brought about nor does not continue because of his proficiency in tennis or any other form of athletic exercise.

The executive committee of the association shall be the tribunal to decide whether a player is a professional or an amateur.

No player shall be allowed to enter for any match given by this association or indirectly as specified in the first paragraph above. But the executive committee is empowered, at their discretion, to invite any foreigners to enter for any match given by this association.

From the Newcastle Chronicle

The death from smallpox at Metz of Countess Maya Larisch, granddaughter of Duke Ludwig of Bavaria, reopens for the moment quite a chapter of the romance of court scandal. Made a maid of honor to the late scandal. Made a maid of honor to the late Empress of Austria, she is said to have accred as confidente to the ill fated Archduke Rudolf in his relations with Baroness Marie Betsera, whom she accompanied to Meyerling, and was there when the Archduke perished Banished forever from the imperial presence, she withdrew to her husband's château till she happened to meet with Herr Brucks, an actor, with whom she eloped, and whom after divorce proceedings she married. Herr Brucks is now manager of the Metz Theatre, while his wife wrote fiction.

## B. Altman & Cla.

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#### AMONG THE AUTOMOBILISTS.

SEPARATE FOREIGN SHOW IS ANNOUNCED.

mporters' Automobile Salon, Inc., to Hold Exhibition for European Cars Only in Madison Square Garden and Let Independents in on Equal Footing.

The news that the formation of an independent importers' association was well under way caused considerable excitement mong the members of the Importers' Automobile Salon, Inc., yesterday and there were prompt measures taken to minimize the importance of the embryo association of independents. This took the form of an announcement that preparations were being made to hold a show of imported cars only in Madison Square Garden some time in December or January and that a large number of concerns were to be represented, both independent and licensed machines being included. avad eather surprising to many as it had been previously asserted that under no cirnumstances would the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers permit unlicensed ears, either American or foreign, to be shown in the Garden, as the A. L. A. M. has a contract with the Garden management which allows it to dictate such terms regarding automobile shows as its officers may desire An interesting fact in connection with the

question is that all importers who wish to show in Madison Square Garden, whether licensed or independent, must sign an agreement not to show at any other automobile exhibition within twenty-five miles of New York city. This was announced by Marcus Brock, assistant general manager of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, who spoke for the A. L. A. M. in the absence of E. H. Cutler, the general manager and chairman of the executive com-mittee. Mr. Brock also said that no imported cars of any sort would be shown at the regular licensed show next November, as the American members of the A. L. A. M. needed the space to show their own products. The Importers' Automobile Salon, Inc., made the following official announcement yesterday:

"The rumors as to a separate show for imported automobiles which have been cur-rent since the announcement was made that the Licensed Association was to have an early show gave place to fact to-day when announcement by the Importers' Salon was made that it would hold a show in the Garden some time in December or January At the time the licensed group announced which is affliated with the Licensed Association, and whose members have shown their cars in the Garden for the last two years. protested against an early show date, owing to their inability to get their 1908 models here in time. E. R. Hollander and C. R. Mabley were appointed a committee to meet the Licensed Association and ask permission to hold a show in the Garden at a time suitable to their needs. It was necessary to obtain the permission of the Licensed Association. as they have a contract with the Garden shows. Permission was courteously given by

the Licensed Association. "For some time the importers have desired a show of their own, especially now that both the licensed show and the club show would be held at an early date. The Salon. obtaining the permission of the Garden, met with the approval of all the importers represented in this country. Options on three dates for the latter part of December and January were open to the importers and it is expected that the one which will meet with approval will be the earliest date at which they can show their 1908 models, which will have been shown at the Paris Salon. It is expected that there will be about thirty-five

makes of foreign cars on exhibition. "This opportunity for the importers to show their models at a time convenient to

turns, so that the others will be able to easily follow the route. The return trip will be along the Oyster Bay Shore road to the Sound, and then through Locust Valley, Gien Cove and Westbury. The distance of the run is about seventy-five miles and the start is scheduled for half past 9 o'clock in the morning. The runs and tours committee suggests that each car have the club pennant attached to it, and there is a postscript to the invitation which is as follows: "If rainy, the run will be postponed. We are going for pleasure, not a record."

record."

The Interstate Good Roads Association has recently been formed in Pennsylvania. but its operations will extend over many States. The objects of the organization are to see that the provisions of the present general and local road laws are carried out, to encourage and compel officials, supervisors, road commissioners and road inspectors to perform their duties as prescribed by law, to see that the roads are kept free from loose stones, mud holes and ruts and that they are properly drained and general defects remedied as speedily as possible. It is desired that guide boards be placed at all necessary road corners, and an attempt will be made to enact laws providing for the discontinuance of toll roads and substitute support by the various States. The association has procured a reputable attorney in each county to see that the above purposes are accomplished. Each member may make known to the secretary of any bad piece of road or of any neglect on the part of road masters or supervisors. The attorney in turn notify the proper officials of the conditions complained of and insist upon their being remedied, and failure to comply will in each case, it is asserted, result in prosecution for neglect of duty. By this means it is hoped that within a reasonable time a vast improvement in the roads throughout the country will be brought about.

improvement in the roads throughout the country will be brought about.

The subject of a special commercial vehicle show has been broached for some time, and the plan seems to be supported by a fraction of the trade, says the Horacless Age. It is certain that commercial vehicle exhibitors do not receive the same benefit from the general automobile shows as now conducted as do the pleasure vehicle exhibitors, because the overwhelming majority of visitors are interested only in pleasure vehicles. On the other hand, it is equally certain that a large number of possible buyers of commercial vehicles are owners of pleasure cars and it is by no means uncommon that a man is led to adopt commercial uncommon that a man is led to adopt commercial vehicles are owners of pleasure cars and it is by no means uncommon that a man is led to adopt commercial vehicle industry to continue exhibiting at the regular automobile shows or to hold a show of their own depends largely upon the line along which the former will be conducted in the future. If these shows are developed in the form of big public entertainments, combined with a sort of art show, music and official opening ceremonies, whereby an enormous number of visitors from the ranks of the general public are flued to attenddeadheads, so far as the exhibitors are concerned—then surely the commercial vehicle will be entirely out of place at these shows, and its heavy bulky form will simply spoil the harmony and artistic effect of the ensemble.

If, on the other hand, these shows, strict business affairs confined to manufacturers and dealers, then the commercial vehicle will be entirely out of place at these shows, and dealers, then the commercial vehicle manufacturers have interest to stick to these general shows. They must remember that if they attempted to hold a show by themselves it could not be advertised in the way the big general shows. They must remember that if they attempted to hold a show by themselves it could not be advertised in the way the big general shows. Th

"This opportunity for the importers to show their models at a time convenient to themselves is looked forward to not only by the importers of the Salon, but by those importers who are not affiliated with it. The broadminded view of the Salon in permitting the other importers to exhibit on the same basis as those who are not members, and agreeing not to exhibit in any other show in New York."

It was reported yesterday that Breese, Lawrence & Moulton are considering the plan of entering one of their 24 horse-power runabouts in the "Little Grand Prix" of the Automobile Club of France. This is a contest for touring cars and is to be run over the Grand Prix course the day after the big race is conducted. The distance is to be 360 miles and the contesting cars are to be limited to 3.5 gallons of fuel for every 100 kilometers of the distance, or 621 miles, this being half the fuel allowance for the Grand Prix. It is possible that one of the members of the firm may drive the car if it is a starter.

The Long Island Automobile Club of Brooklyn has invited its members to join the first club run of 1907, which is scheduled to go to Cyyster Bay on Sunday. April 21 The route will be over a short cut to Flushing, thence to lattle Neck, Lakeville, Rosirn and over part of last year's Vanderbilt cup course. The first car will scatter confetti at all corners and market of importance for automobiles.

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